

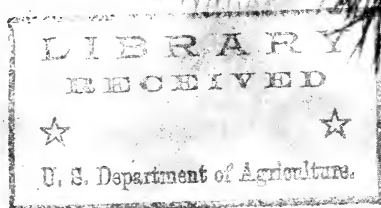
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Lake Garfield Nurseries

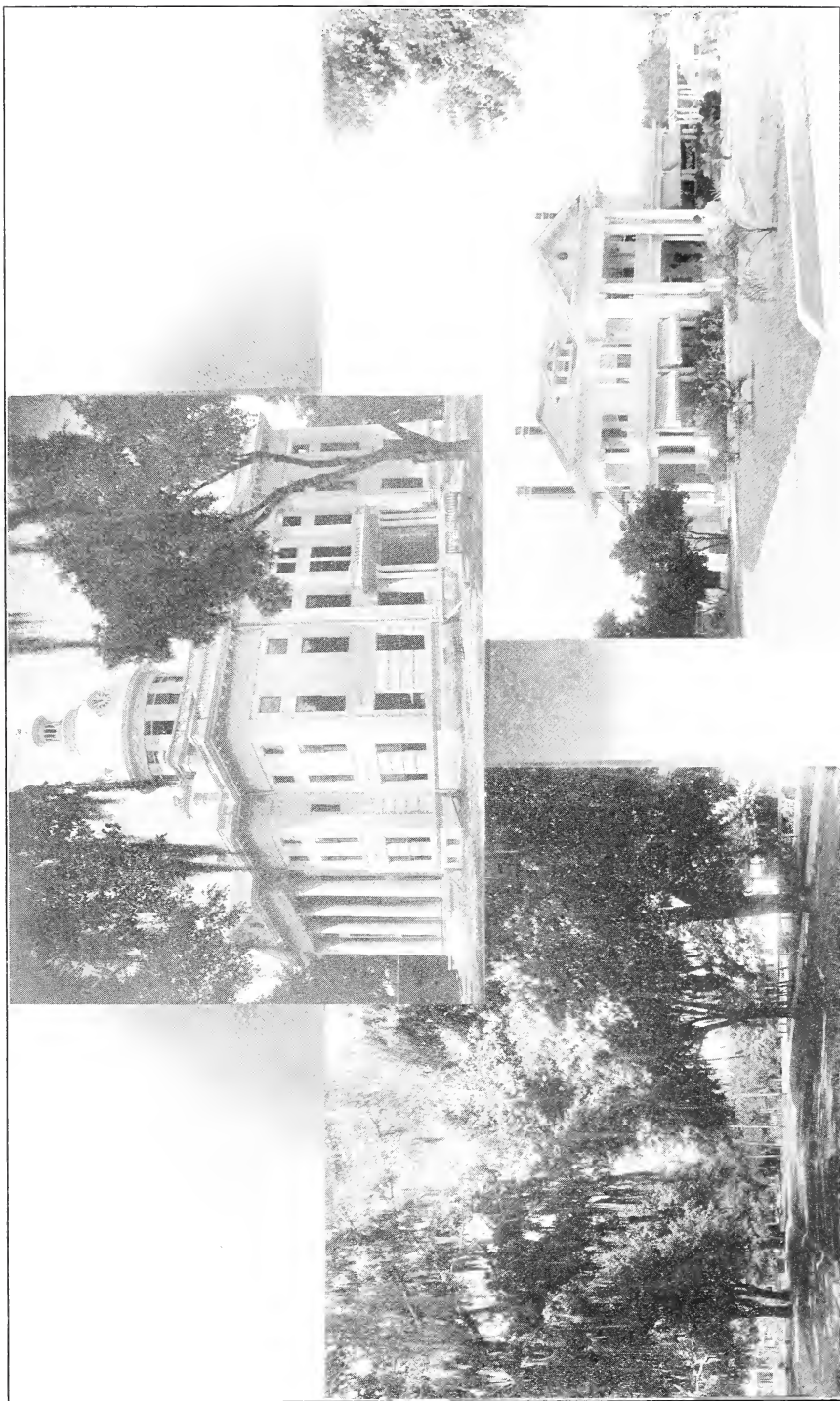
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*Bartow
Florida*





These Scenes Give a Key to Why Our Nursery Produces Quality Trees
Read the Catalog



Scenes in Bartow, Our Home Office—Where We Invite You



Catalogue of Lake Garfield Nurseries

(Incorporated)

CAPITAL, - - - \$250,000.00

Bartow, Fla.

GEO. R. JOHNSTON, - - - - - President
VET. L. BROWN, - - - - - Vice-President and General Manager
L. P. McMILLEN, - - - - - Secretary and Treasurer

Seaboard and Atlantic Coast Line Connections.

Shipping Points from Our Nurseries:

Alturas, Lake Anne and
Bartow.

QUALITY---SERVICE---PRICE

This catalogue does not merely make the claims of these things, but shows you why they are so---your earnest consideration of the following pages will give you a greater knowledge of citrus culture, and of what you should demand in citrus nursery stock and what you get when dealing with us.



Vet. L. Brown, General Manager

George R. Johnston, President

Getting Acquainted



FIVE miles east of Bartow, midst the highlands of Polk County, Florida, there has been worked out the ideal of men of vision, men of business foresight, men of purpose. That ideal is the production of Orange, Grapefruit and other citrus fruit trees of character, trees that from birth show their lineage, and in their bearing age, year after year, pay dividend upon the care and labor and foresight exercised years before their birth.

That ideal included the producing of those ornamentals that would lend beauty and give greater value to the grove home and would adapt themselves to the grounds of the humblest home or the stateliest manor.

Not the least important part of that ideal included the rendering of a personal service to those who desire a grove planted, and the planting and caring for a few grove units.

By our products, our achievements, and by merit would we be judged, rather than by our claims.

To know and appreciate the infinite pains and care exercised in our nurseries, groves and service, will insure an acquaintance mutually profitable.

A Basis for Our Claims

In plant life, as in animal life, there are changes in character.

There is no need to call attention to the great care in the selection of the sire and the dam exercised by the breeders of horses, nor the great stress laid upon the value of proper breeding by the producer of registered cattle and hogs.

It may not be amiss, however, to call attention to the fact that Professor Shamel, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has proven that among trees, especially in the citrus family, there are those that are "drones," not worthy of their keep and care.

That even branches of the same tree often differ in the character of fruit, and in their bearing tendencies.

Citrus trees planted in Florida in the last few years are budded trees—that is to say, the parentage is selected.

A tree budded from a drone will be a drone; one budded from a prolific bearer will be a prolific bearer. Trees come more true to the parent bud than animals come true to their parent stock.

The final analysis is that no longer can the future of a grove be



General View of

left to chance. Business men recognize that care, cultivation and fertilization for years, cannot be spent upon uncertain results. That these factors upon trees of uncertain strain are just as expensive as upon the royalty of the family, the producer of the maximum quantity of supreme quality.

That trees true to name, budded from trees with a record for quantity and quality production, and given the most painstaking and scientific care to insure the best results when transplanted, can be secured at a price no greater, and perhaps less than asked by others is the basis for our claims for your consideration and patronage.

Location of Our Nurseries

In determining to enter into the business of producing oranges and grapefruit, once called "the most fascinating game in the world," now established, however, upon a firm business basis, a survey of the whole United States will convince the careful, cautious and conservative that Florida produces a superior fruit, at a less cost, closer to the great consuming centers, and that the cost of land gives every advantage to Florida.

Such was the conclusion of the men who are the proprietors of the Lake Garfield Nurseries.

An extensive observation throughout Florida convinced the business men that for the producing of the ideal citrus fruit nursery stock, all locations in Florida were not adapted, and that in the deep warm loam of the Highlands of Polk County, Florida, the greatest vigor could be imparted to the young trees, and that when transplanted from the soil of this section to the varied soils of Florida, the best results would be obtained.



Lake Garfield Nurseries

Primarily these men came to Florida to plant their groves and to make their home in the most equable climate in the United States and to carry out the ideal which they had.

The study of citrus culture made by them had placed in their minds an ideal of the nursery stock which they desired to plant—trees adapted to their location and their soil conditions, trees that had neither been forced by too much fertilization, nor stunted by the lack thereof, trees upon a root stock which would give the maximum growth, fruit of the desired quality, with certain qualities of texture within and without and with those qualities of staying on the trees desired.

They found the grove of their ideals—the Perrin & Thompson Grove, at Winter Haven, but this property could not be bought.

They found the ideal location for such a grove five miles east of Bartow—raw land.

The problem was to place thereon a grove with the parentage of the best trees of the Perrin & Thompson grove.

To produce it necessitated a nursery. The friends of these men, infused with their thoroughness, wanted groves founded on this ideal. This meant a large nursery and the care of more groves.

Thus sprung the Lake Garfield Nurseries into existence.

Believing that thoughtful, careful and conservative men were going to arrive at similar ideals and want trees of character, and that for efficiency and service and superiority the world is ever willing to reward the worker, is our explanation of the existence of The Lake Garfield Nurseries.



How the Nursery Trees are Produced

All of the Orange, Grapefruit and other citrus trees now being planted in Florida are budded upon what is known as a root stock, either rough lemon, sour orange or grapefruit, depending upon the class of soil to which they are to be transplanted.

In Louisiana and Gulf States other than Florida, trifoliata stock is used, but we produce only for Florida conditions, with which we are familiar, and can give intelligent advice, and where we can render an intelligent and efficient service to our customers.

The sweet orange stock is no longer used by reason of its susceptibility to foot rot, a disease that is fast removing the seedling grove as a competing factor in Florida's orange production.

Seeds from the genuine rough lemon of Florida, from the sour orange of Florida, or from the grapefruit, are removed from the fruit and all pulp or juice from the fruit is thoroughly washed off.

Some nurserymen allow the seeds to become dried out and to lose their germinating power.

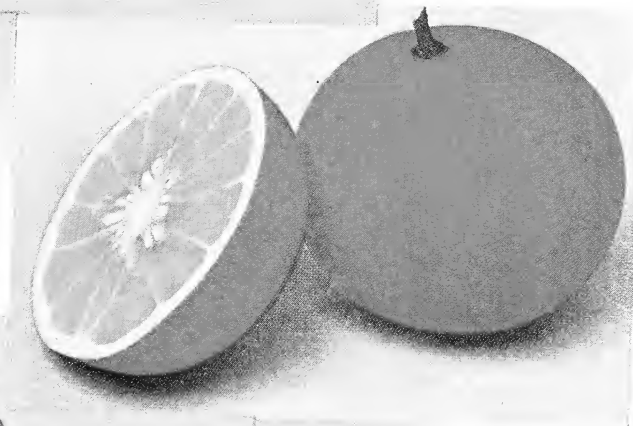
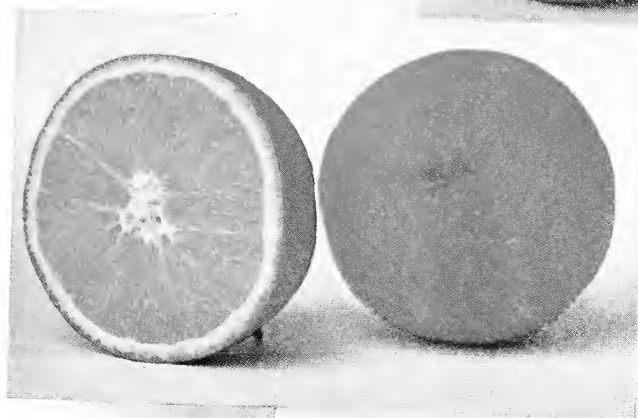
We, however, take particular pains to keep our seeds in perfect condition, believing that any loss in germinating power means a decreased vigor to the seedling stock.

At the proper time these seeds are planted in rows eighteen inches apart and three inches apart in the rows. The ground in which these seeds are planted by us is ground that has been freed from roots and other matter, the decay of which might be injurious to the root-spread of our trees.

This land has been thoroughly plowed and disk harrowed and placed in perfect tilth, so that when the seeds begin to germinate, they are enabled to send forth a vigorous shoot above the ground, and a vigorous root system below the ground.

As the result of all this preliminary care, our seedlings grow one straight stalk, and by reason of being so placed in the nursery rows, growing straight up, being a perfect surface from the bud which is so small.

When these seedlings have been grown for one year in this way, in what is termed the "seed bed," they are carefully removed by digging from the sides only, and with much of the dirt clinging to the roots and holding them in their natural positions. They are removed to nursery rows which rows are four feet apart, and the trees



Piersal's Navel Orange
Lue Gim Gong Orange

All Greatly
Reduced

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit
Walter's Grapefruit



are spaced sixteen inches apart in the nursery rows, and thus are given plenty of room to develop a fibrous root system, insuring vigorous and perfect growth.

When these trees have been grown in the nursery rows for one year they are budded.

By "budding" a tree we mean that near the surface of the ground the bark is split perpendicularly, and then is cut horizontally with the ground on one side, making a very small cross. This permits of peeling back the bark and the insertion of the bud.

This bud is permitted to "peep" out just at the point where the two incisions in the bark cross.

The bark is then carefully laid over the balance of the budwood, and is wrapped with tape, becoming a natural protection to the eye of the bud.

The flowing of the sap along its natural channels, thus nourishes the bud, and the bud spreads and grows a little tree alongside of the original seedling.

The seedling is then cut down, the cut being made just above where the bud was inserted, and this short sprout from the bud is allowed to grow for one or two years, and we thus have a tree which has sprung from a little bud inserted in the root stock as explained.

Our method of budding varies somewhat under conditions, and our method of budding and our method of handling our nursery rows and our seed beds, differs somewhat from those of other nurseries.

The difference, however, is always in favor of the Lake Garfield Nurseries trees.

We know that "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and that the early history of a citrus fruit tree determines largely its future. Trees, like people and animals, stunted in their youth never make the finest specimens.

Our practice is that not only in that period in our nursery when we care for the tree, is its superiority established, but by our seed selection and by our bud selectionn do we grow the tree of character.

Bud Selection

Trees of the citrus family, as heretofore explained, vary greatly. Not only are there different kinds of trees, but trees of the same name often vary from trees of a similar nature. On certain branches of trees do we find fruit different from that upon other branches of the same tree. This is accounted for largely by pollinization, and such

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES

branches are sometimes called "sports." Every person who has seen a tree grow knows that there is found on the twig of a tree a little eye like the eye of a potato, and that from this little eye bursts a little shoot, and this shoot grows up a branch.

Bud selection is to take the eye from one of these branches and cut to the center of that branch. This little eye is, by a sharp knife, shaved smooth from the underside without in any way injuring the fine texture of the buds which are indented in the wood. It is this little bud that is inserted, as heretofore explained, in the seedling.

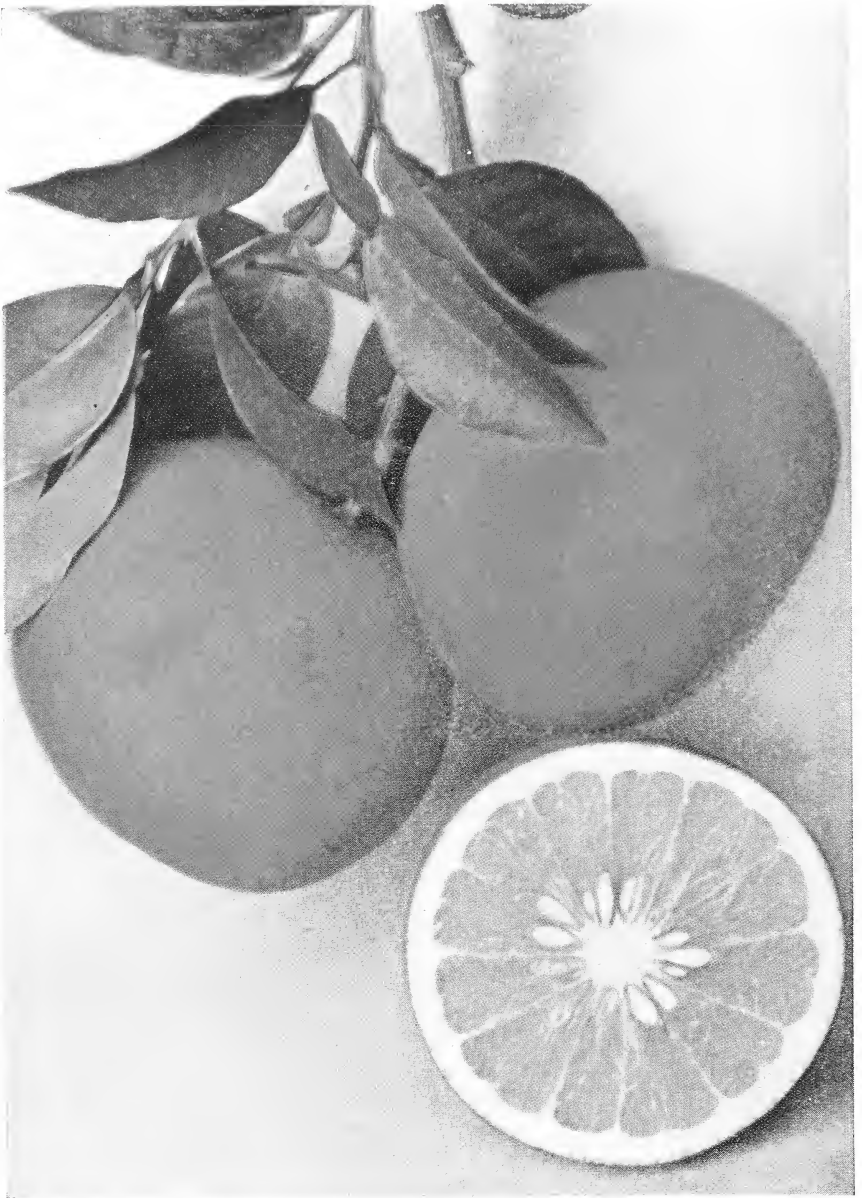
The selection of budwood is one of the most important features of producing a quality nursery stock. It should be cut from a bearing tree, so that the character of the fruit and its tendency to bear a great quantity of fruit may have been observed.

The grove of Perrin & Thompson, at Winter Haven, has been under observation for many years. Its fruit has been of a superior character, and its trees have borne enormous crops.

By close observation, certain trees have been picked out of this grove which produce a particularly desirable fruit, and these have been noted carefully, and it is from the best bearing branches of these trees that our budwood has been taken.

Packing House and Superintendent's Office





Silver Cluster Grapefruit

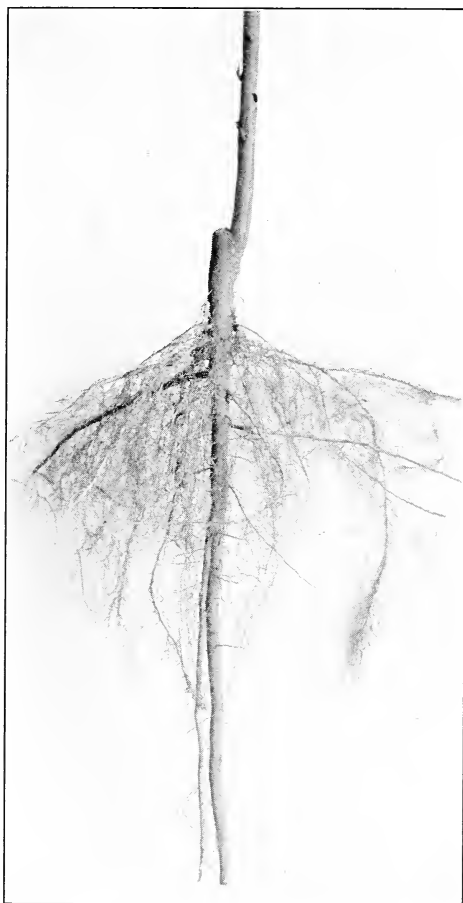
The Silver Cluster Grapefruit is the variety produced on the famous "Diamond K." Koplin grove at Winter Haven, from which enormous yields have been recorded, and record prices received. This is a very desirable variety and after maturity of the tree produces its fruit on single stems. It is a prolific bearer of desirable shaped fruit.

Selection of Root Stock

For the man who is going to plant a grove, there is no more important suggestion than the selection of root stock.

Generally speaking, on the high pine land such as is found in the Winter Haven and the Lake Garfield section of Polk County, the rough lemon stock should be selected. For the heavier soils with a clay subsoil the sour orange should be selected. For other classes of soils, the grapefruit tree should be budded upon the grapefruit stock.

We could not, with justice, make a definite rule which would be a safe guide for the prospective grove owner, and we always advise our clients after learning the character of their soils, the root stock upon which their trees should be budded, and our services in this respect are invaluable to the grove-planter. Upon the stock selection largely depends his future success, by them none may be misled, and we urge every grower to act in this matter only after having had our advice.

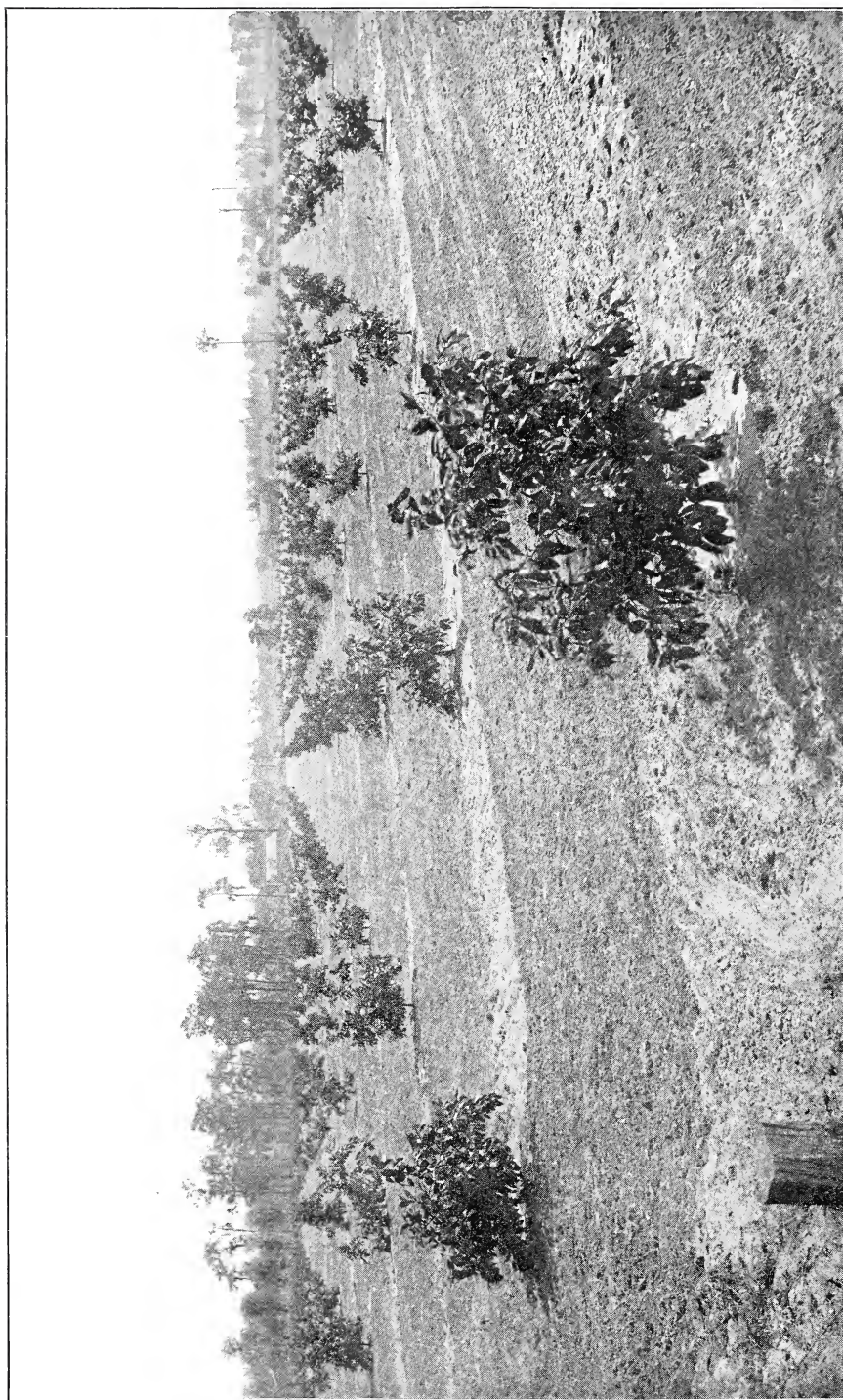


Well Developed Root System

The Profits in Citrus Culture

The man who is going to plant a grove, naturally wants to know whether or not it is a money-making enterprise, and he wants to know about what profit can be derived from a grove properly planted with trees of good quality.

We would rather understate than overstate these profits, so that by them none may be misled.



Two-Year-Old Trees in Grove

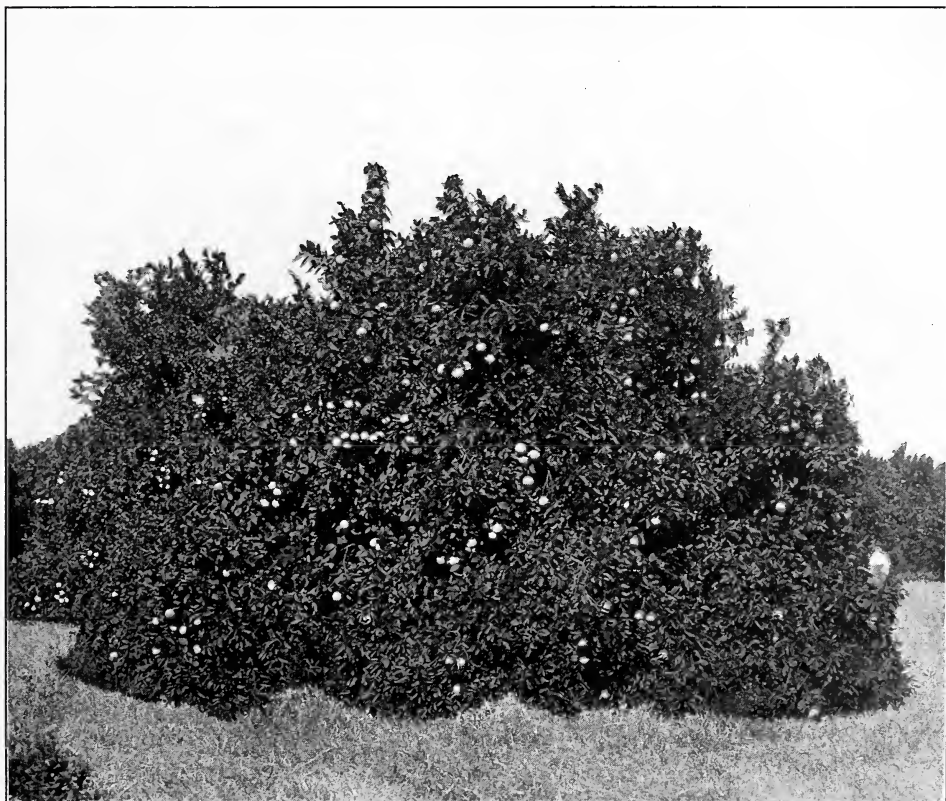
LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES

The fact that the Perrin & Thompson grove, the parent stock of our trees, has on many occasions produced a thousand dollars per acre and over, profit per annum, is evidence of the superiority of our stock, but we do not claim the average man can duplicate this, year in and year out. The careful, attentive man may.

This can be counted upon, however:

Fourth Year	\$ 40.00	per acre profit.
Fifth Year	100.00	per acre profit.
Sixth Year	150.00	per acre profit.
Seventh Year.....	250.00	per acre profit.
Eighth Year	350.00	per acre profit.

This pre-supposes trees planted 25 or 30 feet apart each way, which is the distance we advise. This also allows a reasonable amount for the proper care and cultivation and fertilization of the grove. This amount is net profit.



A Bearing Grapefruit Tree in the Perrin & Thompson Grove



Five-Year-Old Well-Laden Grapefruit Tree
In the Perrin & Thompson Grove



To Market Citrus Fruit

There was a time in the history of Florida, not many years ago, when the marketing of the crop, small though it was at that time, was uncertain.

These are the times the "old-timers" refer to when they cast a doubt upon the profits of citrus culture.

That time has passed, the Florida Citrus Exchange, with packing houses in almost every section, has given stability to the business.

A letter to the Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Florida, asking for their booklet, "The Efficiency of Man Power," and other matter will show you the way to market your crop.

Variety of Trees to Plant

"What variety of trees would you plant?" is often asked us.

"Plant those trees to which your soil and location is adapted," is the short answer.

By this we mean that not every location is adapted to every variety of tree, and on this score our advice is worth much to any man.

If your acreage is small, what your neighbor is doing might have much to do with the decision. The number of neighbors co-operating may largely determine much of the future profit they derive by an understanding in the beginning.

It is not well to "place all your eggs in one basket," likewise it is not well to have a little of this and a little of that and nothing in commercial quantities.

On this subject each case is one that should be submitted to us, and we will give you the benefit of our knowledge and experience.

This, too, is a part of our free service to planters.

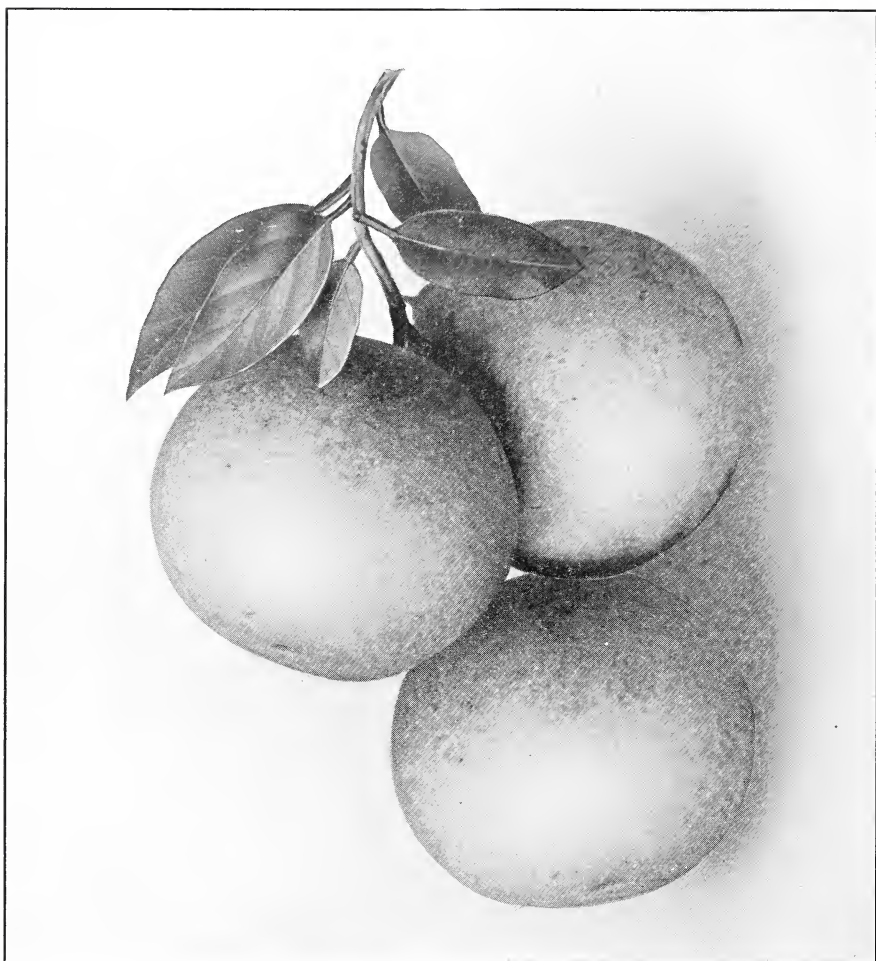
"Are there too many grapefruit trees planted?" is another question asked us.

Your grandfather asked the same questions as to wheat and corn. There is, and will be, no overproduction of this delicious fruit.

By careful investigation, it has been determined that there are seventy-five million people in the United States who have never tasted grapefruit.

Again, Florida is the only State in the United States that produces a desirable grapefruit, and not twenty per cent of her soil is adapted to raising them.

So our answer is emphatically: The grapefruit has not been planted too extensively, and more can be planted safely, and especially



Excelsior Grapefruit

is this true if many people get the contrary view and run exclusively to oranges, and our observation is that last year the heaviest planting was of oranges, and our orders already booked for next season are principally for oranges. We think it only fair to post our customers on true conditions.

We have in our nurseries not budded every orange or every grapefruit. We have selected the best varieties, and these selections have been made after a careful study of not only the fruit, and the bearing properties of the trees, but also after exhaustive investigations of the demands of the best northern markets. We would advise the intending grower against running too strongly to fads or experimenting. Our knowledge and experience is a valuable asset to the grower in this particular.

The ideal combination is half oranges and half grapefruit, and five acres will produce fruit in commercial quantities.

If a large acreage is in oranges and the desire is to diversify we

would advise planting some early orange, a pineapple orange for mid-season fruit, and a tardiff or Valencia or Lue Gim Gong for late varieties, provided always that you have had Lake Garfield Nurseries advice as to whether these are adapted to your location and soil.

GRAPEFRUIT

Walter's Grapefruit

One of the most desirable Grapefruit or Pomelo is the Walters—a most heavy bearing tree, a prolific grower, producing a shapely and



Two-Year-Old Grapefruit Tree



uniform fruit, packing from 46 to 64 to the box, a market favorite where offered. It is known as a Late Grapefruit. It can be shipped in November and hangs on the tree until May.

The Marsh Seedless

The Marsh Seedless Grapefruit is a most shapely grapefruit, flat on both ends, so that both halves rest well on a saucer—rich in flavor and texture, and is practically seedless, and is the housewife's favorite wherever known.

The Excelsior

The Excelsior Grapefruit is a uniform bearer, bears fruits on a single stem, has a tough peel, very smooth and light yellow in color—a most excellently flavored and particularly heavy, juicy fruit—a good market variety. We recommend it. We have planted heavily of this. One of the latest varieties. Hangs well on tree until the end of May.

See page 12 for Silver Cluster Grapefruit and page 36 for Lemons, Limes and Kumquats.

ORANGES

There are a number of oranges that do well in Florida, some coming quite early, others mid-season, and others late, and one that is both early and late.

Parson Brown

The Parson Brown is the early orange of Florida. This is a medium-sized orange, slightly oblong, with a thin, tough skin. It is a heavy orange, sweet even before colored, and is the first Florida orange on the northern market. It ripens in October, but is not well colored except in rare instances of early cool nights until November. It colors well in transit.

We have the Genuine Parson Brown. In imitation of the Parson Brown Orange many have shipped green, immature, sour fruit.

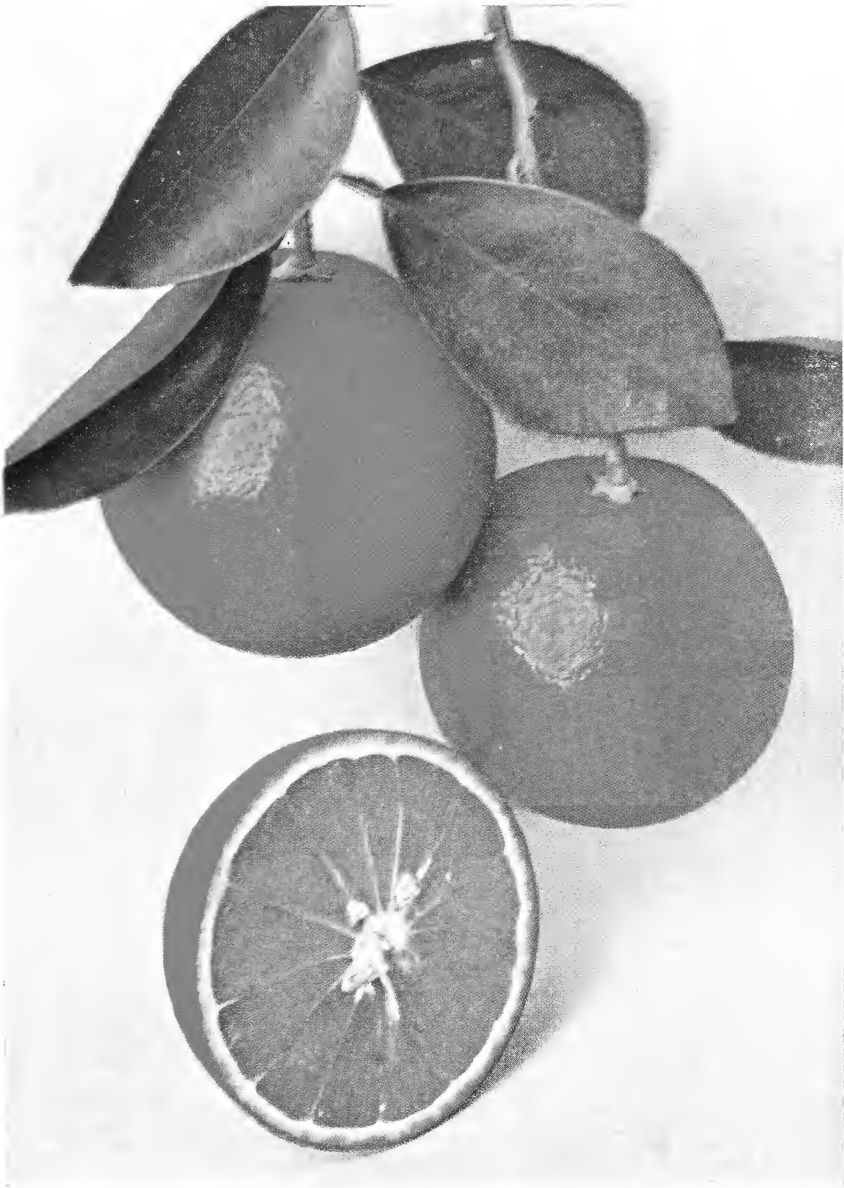
The Pineapple Orange

The Pineapple Orange is the mid-season orange. It is most shapely and of beautiful texture, with a thin, tough skin, which makes it ship exceedingly well. It is one of Florida's most highly flavored fruits. It ripens from December to February. Our Pineapple Orange trees are particularly good bearers.

The Tardiff

This orange is a great favorite in Florida by reason of its splendid flavor, the juice is abundant, and it has few seeds.

The Tardiff which we produce is very distinctive, its foliage is peculiar to it alone, and has few thorns. Fruit ripens in April and hangs until mid-season.



Ruby Blood Orange

This is the favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin and tough; the pulp melts in your mouth; the juice highly colored and delicious in flavor. As it ripens it becomes streaked with red, and when fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby red.



Mammoth Orange Tree

The Lue Gim Gong

This orange was originated in Florida by a Chinese horticulturist by the name of Lue Gim Gong, said to be derived by crossing the Hart's Late and the Mediterranean Sweet. It is claimed for this orange that it will hang on the tree in perfect condition for two or three years. This will give a fruit for shipment at any season of the year. This tree was produced at DeLand, Florida, and is claimed as a sturdy tree, resistant to cold.

The Queen Orange

The Queen Orange is a very sweet and distinctive orange, round in shape; of beautiful color and texture; splendid flavor and ripens



after the Pineapple Orange. We consider it well named and a queen in the orange family.

Piersal's Navel Orange

This Orange we consider a most valuable acquisition to Florida—far superior to any other navel orange: practically seedless; a good bearer and carries its fruit up to May. Only a limited number of these will be allowed any one person for 1915-16 season planting.

Piersal's King Orange

With all the wonderful properties of the King Orange it has the greatly added value of hanging on the tree until late in April—being the latest of the Mandarin family.

The Valencia Late

is what the name implies, a late fruit, a great favorite with many growers and coming into greater favor by reason of the fact that for a number of years it has averaged the best prices.

The fruit is slightly oval, juicy, a good shipper, splendid flavor, sweet and for the highlands of Polk County and those counties further south is highly recommended by many growers.

Two-Year-Old Lemon Seedlings in Nursery Row Ready for the Bud





King Orange

The skin of this orange is very rough, even unsightly; the skin peels like that of a tangerine. It is juicy, meaty and has a boquet aroma and flavor all its own. This fruit is coming into greater favor in the markets of the north.

The Jaffa Orange

This Orange was imported from Syria; it ripens late and is an upright grower, thornless, and very distinctive both in appearance and habits.

The trees grown by us fruit young, bear prolifically, and the fruit is juicy, rich in flavor, and with scarcely any pulp. These oranges are uniformly medium to large size, and hang well on the tree.

See page 36 for Lemons, Limes and Kumquats

What Does It Cost to Produce a Grove?

The price of clearing land varies. Much high pine land can be cleared, plowed and harrowed for twenty dollars per acre. Some land with a palmetto growth costs as much as one hundred dollars an acre to clear.

For your guidance we give you our experience in the high-pine land of Polk County upon a ten-acre grove. These figures include cost of land, fencing, clearing, planting and caring for the grove.

The third year some fruit shows up, the fourth year one box to the tree is not unusual, but may be expected, and the fifth year two boxes and more will be had.

This materially reduces the cost figures here given, and at the end of five years five hundred dollars per acre, or five thousand dollars, is a reasonable valuation upon the land, and can be sold readily at that and even more.

Figures Upon a Ten-Acre Grove

Cost of land at \$50 per acre.....	\$ 500.00
Cost of clearing, plowing and discing.....	220.00
Cost of 640 trees—calipering $\frac{7}{8}$ inch and over.....	480.00
Cost of planting (Lake Garfield service).....	50.00
Cost of Fencing (estimated).....	90.00
Cost of Fertilizing and care—first year.....	225.00
Cost of Fertilizer and care—second year.....	255.00
Cost of Fertilizing and care—third year.....	300.00
Cost of Fertilizing and care—fourth year.....	330.00
Cost of Fertilizing and care—fifth year.....	380.00
Total.....	\$2,830.00



King Orange

TANGERINES

The Tangerine, the kid-glove member of the orange family, is a most delicious fruit.

The peel comes off very easily and can without difficulty be removed whole. The sections of the fruit fall apart easily.

Our tangerines are a most desirable fruit, ripening just a little later than the ordinary tangerine. They have a very high color and command a good price always. It is the Dancy Tangerine.

See page 36 for Lemons, Limes and Kumquats

Planting Distances

We are asked, "How far apart would you advise planting?"

This depends upon a number of things—the richness of the soil, the number of acres you have to plant, the tree you are going to plant, and the contour of your land. Here again the grower needs our free service to planters.



Dancy Tangerine Tree

Generally speaking, the most vigorous Grapefruit Trees can be planted from 25 to 30 feet apart each way. Orange trees about 25 feet apart each way, possibly 30. Tangerines may be planted 15 feet apart each way, not to exceed 20 feet each way.

The thing to be considered in determining the distance apart to plant trees is the future of the grove, and to give air and sunlight. Dense shade tends to harbor the insects and pests which are the enemy of the citrus family.



Many advocate close planting, and as the trees get too large and interfere with one another, cut out every other tree, or every other row of trees.

Only on very heavy soils would we recommend this.

We herewith give a table showing the number of trees to an acre under different methods of planting:

DISTANCE APART, FEET.	NO. TREES TO ACRE.
5x 5	1,742
10x10	435
12x12	302
15x15	196
18x18	134
20x20	108
25x25	69
30x30	45
35x35	35

Date of Planting

What is the right time to plant?

By actual experience in our own grove, planting work in our orchard tracts, we would say, as a general rule, plant in November or December, January and February, if weather conditions are favorable, but get in touch with us before you decide on this point. Our advice is free, and there are many factors that should make you hesitate before adopting a rule. The character of the season has much to do with this. The lay of your land, the location of it, the soil conditions and many other points decide this.

In some sections June and July plantings are advisable; in others January or February might be the proper time.

You need the Lake Garfield Nurseries advice on this and many other points.

Planting Methods

Our trees come to you in perfect condition, with a mass of fibrous roots, which we have imparted by our special skill and knowledge. They come to you, never having lost the moisture they had when in our nursery rows, packed in damp cypress shavings and moss.

You might undo much of our work of two or three years, by improper handling.

Remember, to never let the roots get dry or sun-baked. It surely means a set-back.



Top—Pineapple Orange Center—Jaffa Orange
Bottom—Tardiff Orange
All Greatly Reduced



Do not put them into holes too long dug and allowed to dry out.

Do not plant the tree too deep. You had better make the mistake of planting too high.

Trees planted as they should be stand exactly as they stood in our nursery. This point is easily ascertainable from the dirt marks on each tree. Set them one-half inch higher than this, and in the settling of the dirt they will settle to the proper level.

The process of planting is to first place stakes at measured distances, where trees are to go. When the trees arrive, open the package, and heel in, by digging a trench and then well covering with soil, keeping in the shade and moist; have one man trim slightly any bruised roots as they are to be separated and carried to the holes.

The best practice is to have the holes dug by a man, just in advance of the planters. Have the planter or planter's helper carry the trees from hole to hole in wet gunny sacks, taking out each tree as it is to be planted. *Keep the roots moist always. Do not bruise or tear them.* They are one of the distinguishing features of Lake Garfield Nurseries trees.

Place some loose dirt in the hole; the planter will then with this loose dirt gauge the height at which to set the tree and place it.

Then throw in a little more loose dirt which the planter with his hand will arrange in the hole under the fibrous roots so that they will lay flat, and straight out from the tree.

This insures getting dirt to the under side of the roots, and especially where the roots join the main part of the tree. This is one of the secrets of success of our planting service crew. They appreciate that air spaces would dry out spots on the root next to it. This is a danger in lumpy soil.

When the dirt is thrown in it is then tamped down by tramping with the feet until the earth is pretty well packed. In tamping the soil put the toe to the tree and the heel out from it. This throws the weight at the outer edge of the roots and prevents too great pressure on them where they join on to the main tap roots, which might break them and tend to point the branch roots upward instead of downward or straight out, which is the proper way.

After the tree is thoroughly tamped a saucer should be laid out around the tree with earth, so as to permit pouring some water about the tree, and it will be held, so as to sink at the roots of the plant.

After the tree is planted a pail of water to each tree will settle the



soil, fill in any possible air spaces and put the tree in condition to start off well.

With the grove planted and started, comes its proper culture and attention, and upon this depends the value thereof and the profits to be derived therefrom.

Without going into too much scientific detail it is well that we understand the true theory of plant life, that we may understand the reasoning back of proper cultivation.

Plants of all kinds drink or absorb nourishment, therefore water is one of the essentials, that the nourishment taken may be dissolved, since it is only in this form that it may be taken.

It is the function of the roots of a plant to take this nourishment and feed it to branch and foliage. It may be surprising to some to know, but plants not only take nourishment, but, like the human family, excrete also. Part of this excretion renders soluble some of the plant food, and having performed that function, unless liberated from the soil, or neutralized or in some manner in effect killed, it is poisonous to that plant from which it is excreted, and to that family of plants. This will explain why it is that corn can not be raised over and over again upon the same ground, without each crop being poorer and poorer, and finally a minus quantity. This is the reason for the rotation of crops and one of the reasons for fertilization. The excretion from some plants is food for others, thus it is known that clover is an enriching crop for the soil when used in the rotation of crops.

It is near the tip of the roots that this drinking process takes place. The extreme tip of the root has a hard cap that enables it to push and burrow its way through the soil, and back of these tips are hundreds of tiny rootlets, and through these is the plant life sustained.

Roots demand air and water in proper amounts, and a shock or disturbance or obstruction to the roots or a failure of proper conditions there, is the reason for the failure of the plant.

If the soil is lumpy and has air spaces of too large proportions, the roots endeavor to run around these, seeking darkness and moisture, but in this endeavor it is utilizing its strength for self preservation, and not for the proper nourishment of the stem and foliage. Too large air spaces in soil tend to dry out the roots, and it is for this reason that the directions herein given for planting trees, and especially that portion directing the thorough covering of the roots should be carefully heeded.

It being true that moisture plays such an important part in the



plant life, it necessarily follows that the ability of soil to retain moisture is in a great measure the mark of its fertility.

This moisture of which we speak must not be held in bodies, or be a puddle, and for this reason on flat lands, where the permanent water level is near the surface, adequate drainage should be provided.

If the land is underlaid with a hardpan, which gives a permanent water saturation close to the surface, it might be well to consider the breaking of that hardpan by the use of dynamite as well as providing drainage.

On such conditions we will gladly give our free advice to intending purchasers, which all should take advantage of, rather than make a serious mistake. Too great stress cannot be laid on the fact that where water stands in a grove or field the important item of air is excluded.

When to fertilize and with what to fertilize and how much to fertilize is a question you should have our further advice on. Each case is different, and we sometimes feel that growers fertilize too much, rather than too little.

Too much fertilizer often causes die-back and other troubles, too little often retards the growth, and the application at the wrong time often means a waste of valuable plant food.

Fertilizing is a science in itself and our experts pay as much attention to this subject as to any other.

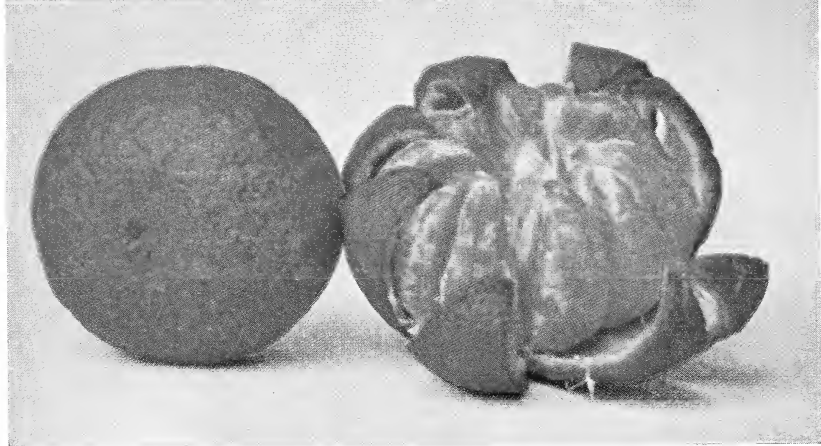
To lay down a general rule would be an injustice and work an injury to some grove, and we would prefer to take the time and go to the expense of advising in each individual case.

When we have sold our nursery stock we do not feel our obligations are ended, the profitable production of your grove is the advertising we shall depend upon in the future, when many nursery companies have left the field to those who have founded their business on merit and service as are the Lake Garfield Nurseries founded.

Insect Pests and Diseases

Every tree that leaves our nursery is free from insect pests or diseases, and the State Nursery Inspector's certificate to that effect accompanies each shipment.

If, after planting trees, you get any of these, we are at your command and will recommend to you the remedy and cheerfully give you directions. Your success is our best recommendation.



Top—Dancy Tangerine

Bottom—Piersal King Orange

Lake Garfield Service

Our service begins for you years before we are acquainted and extends years after.

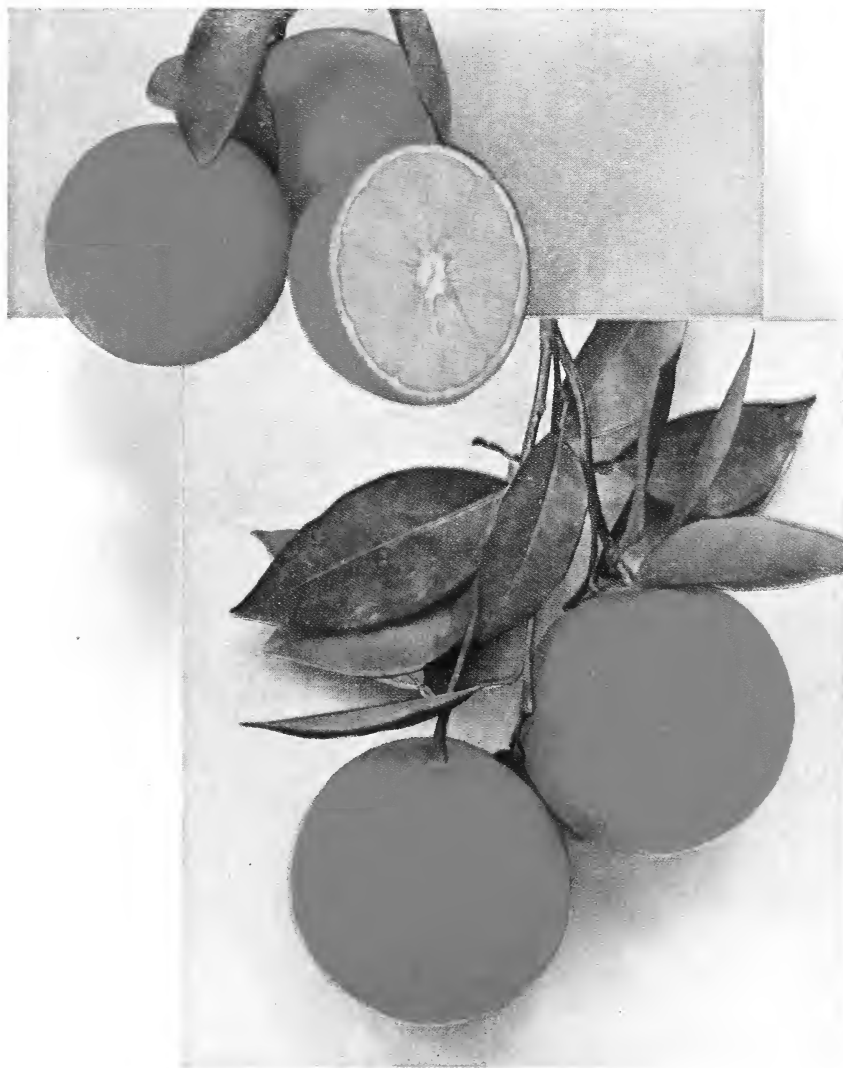
Not alone do we produce trees under the most modern methods, the most approved nursery practice, and in ideal soil and climatic conditions, and pack and ship them in the best possible manner—we do more.

The purchasers of Lake Garfield Nurseries' stock, when desired, are given at a mere nominal cost the services of our trained tree planters, who will actually plant your trees on your land, which, under many circumstances will mean the earlier maturity of the trees and quicker crop production.

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES

Care must be exercised that the tree be not planted too deep, nor too high, that the mass of fibrous roots which distinguish Lake Garfield Nurseries' trees be not "bunched" or "wadded," nor pressed against the tap root; that the soil is properly replaced in the hole, and not tamped so as to tear or break the splendid root system of our trees,

Valencia Oranges





thus impairing the vigor of trees which years of knowing how has enabled us to impart to them before leaving our nurseries.

These and many other things our trained citrus tree specialists will gladly explain, while giving a full Lake Garfield Nurseries service—our service in growing trees with individuality, our tree-planting service, and our service in every line of endeavor of our business, understood, will make you a convert to Lake Garfield Nurseries.

We merit your patronage; we have succeeded and are succeeding by deserving success.

A Man to Man Discussion of the Citrus Fruit Business

In this catalog we have not advised the planting of trees close together, that we might sell more trees; we have not advised as to the planting of special varieties without reference to soil conditions or locations; we have not knowingly given the impression that the raising of citrus fruits is a “get-rich quick” game, and we are not seeking business upon extravagant claims, nor from the man going into the business under a feverish excitement with a dream of great riches without effort.

We have to work and work hard to produce quality trees, and be sure that they are true to name, and will give satisfaction; our prices are low for the extra effort we expend, and the man who buys our trees is not making us rich without effort on our part.

We do say, without hesitation, and with the hope that our frankness will lend weight to the statement, that the raising of citrus fruits is a profitable business, and one with a bright future in Florida.

Travel and observation in Florida and California forces us to admit that Florida fruit generally is not as pretty as the California fruit, but that is due to the fact that the Florida grower does not give the care, attention and thought to it that the California grower does.

We therefore positively state that with the same care and attention in Florida we would produce a fruit equal in appearance to California fruit, and even California must admit the superior qualities of our Florida fruit.



A simple test will prove this to any man:

Secure a California orange and one of about the same size from Florida, and weigh the two. The Florida orange is the heavier. Then cut the two in half and squeeze the juice of each into separate glasses, and you will be surprised to note the marked difference. The Florida orange will give vastly more juice, and the juice is vastly superior in flavor.

As much as we regret to state it, it has been our observation that a majority of the citrus fruit growers of Florida do not give the proper care to their groves, but simply plant the trees, perhaps fertilize them, and do not spray nor use the modern means and methods of producing quality fruit.

That Florida has done so well under these conditions suggests to us, and will suggest to you, that here is the opportunity to produce quality fruit.

Comparing Florida to California again, we state without fear of contradiction that fruit can be produced here from fifteen to fifty cents a box cheaper than in California. The item of water for irrigation in California is one of no mean proportion, and the seasons here are far more favorable.

Again, Florida is closer by a thousand miles and more to the great consuming centers.

Our observation and study would enable us at length to prove to any man the superiority of Florida's fruit and her conditions, but we believe that the thinking man, determined to plant a grove in Florida, has decided this question.

The opportunity in the citrus fruit business for the man of determination does exist, and now, while land values are cheap, as compared to California, is the time to grasp that opportunity.

There has been, and always will be, a dependable market for quality fruit, and the prices are profitable, but often the prices received by many for inferior fruit has not been satisfactory, nor profitable, and it will continue to be so, and in this business, as in all others, it will be the survival of the fittest.

We would repeat that care and cultivation alone will not make the whole difference. That years before the grove-planter starts the planting of his grove, many of the factors of his success are determined by the person or firm from whom he purchases his nursery trees.

This being true, we earnestly ask a careful consideration of our



claims, your verification of our statements, and it will, we are sure, be Lake Garfield Nurseries trees that you will start with, and if you do you will have made the right start. **QUALITY IS OUR WATCHWORD.**

LEMONS AND LIMES

It may be that the matter of raising Lemons and Limes has been neglected in Florida. They are more tender than other citrus trees, it is true, and fruit is picked green and not allowed to ripen on the trees. Tree-ripened lemons are "culls."

Lemons are money-makers and can be grown in Florida south of Tampa, and were grown commercially at one time in this State.

It is possible this fact has not been generally known.

The Villa Franca Lemon is doubtless the most satisfactory lemon for Florida. It is sometimes called the Ever-Bearing. Surely it has its advantages in the fact that it has fruit most of the year.

THE TAHITA LIME

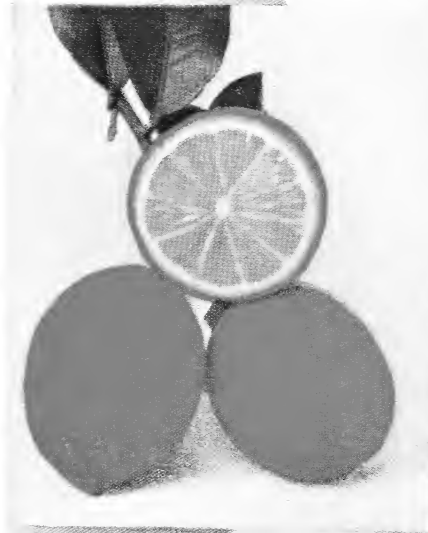
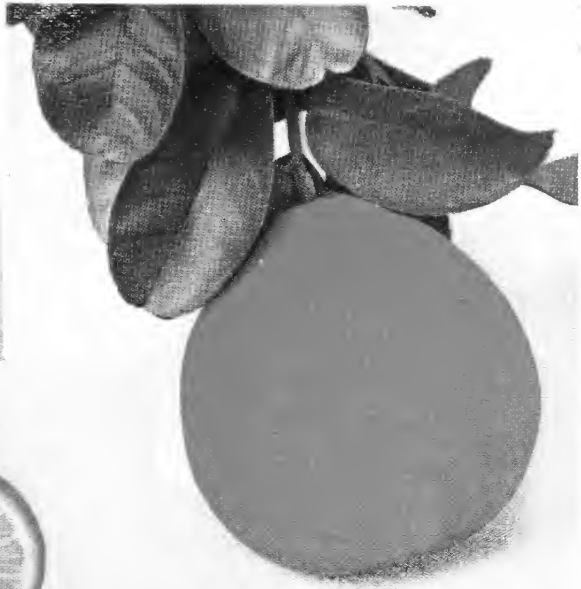
is coming to be recognized as a commercial possibility of great merit. The only difficulty has been its tendency to brown-spot or rot if allowed to hang too long on the tree.

It is a large lime, and the market must be educated to its use. It has more juice than two lemons, and of an aroma and flavor that will bring it quickly into favor.

The editor of the Florida Grower and one of the writers for the Country Gentleman, and some of the Experiment Station men have just begun the planting of one hundred acres of Tahita Limes. This is a hint of the possibilities of limes.

NEGAMI KUMQUATS

This is the most desirable, being oblong in shape, deep orange in color and the delicate rind is sweet and spicy, and the pulp is spicy and agreeably acid. The Negami makes a most delicious preserve



Tahiti Lime

Kumquats
All Greatly Reduced

Ponderosa Lemon



Our Prices and Terms

THE price of our Citrus Trees are the lowest, consistent with the painstaking care given them, and the great care exercised in selection of bud, growing of root stock, and the great thriftiness imparted to them, and the care used in digging, packing for shipment, and their freeness from any disease. That these prices are somewhat lower than some nurseries charge is but one of the inducements for your business, and in no way denotes a lack of quality.

It is in line with our policy to give the planter the benefits of our ability to produce quantities of trees under the most favorable nursery location, at less than others, and not to take that as an added profit to ourselves.

From the Price List on the next few pages you can make out your order sheet, found in the back of the book, and with full confidence in the superiority of the stock you will get.

Our Terms

By reason of the fact that we are excelling others in quality, service and price, and are asking for a very narrow margin of profit we ask those who give us their orders for future delivery to pay ten per cent with their order, and the balance when the trees are ordered shipped.

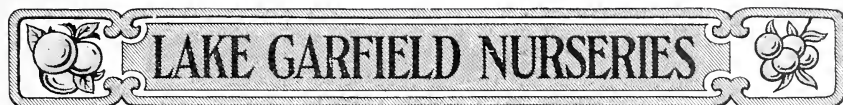
Those ordering trees for immediate shipment, known to us or satisfying us of their responsibility, may have their trees shipped c. o. d.

Shipping Arrangements

Our prices include the packing and preparing the trees for shipment in the best possible manner, packed in cedar shavings and moss, and with the original moisture that was on them in the nurseries still preserved, and the placing of same on board cars directed to you.

We ask that you aid us by telling us how you desire your trees shipped, whether by express or freight, the name of the station to which you wish them directed, and full directions as when you desire the trees shipped.

It is well to tell us upon what road you are located. We have shipping stations upon both the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads.



Information About Our Citrus Fruit Trees

Our trees are sturdy and vigorous and we have not sacrificed quality for sturdiness, and we generally sell by caliper, but owing to the habits of different character of trees we reserve the right to sell by caliper or height, but always we give treatment to our customers such as we would expect and desire were we dealing with a nursery company.

Caliper of trees will generally be found as follows:

- 2 to 3-foot grades under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 3 to 4-foot grades $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
- 4 to 5-foot grades $\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- 5 to 7-foot grades $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch.
- Extra size, with 2 to 4 branches, 1 inch to 2 inches.

PRICE LIST

Oranges

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Caliper— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or under.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	.42	4.00	35.00	320.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	.25	5.00	45.00	420.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....	.70	6.50	55.00	500.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch.....	.85	7.50	70.00	650.00
			Each.	Per 1000
2 years—3 to 4 branched, caliper 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....			\$1.00	\$900.00

Grapefruit

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Caliper— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or under.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	\$250.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	.65	6.00	50.00	450.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....	.75	6.50	65.00	600.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch.....	.85	8.00	75.00	700.00
			Each.	Per 1000
2 years—3 to 4 branched, caliper 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	\$1.00			\$900.00



Lue Gim Gong Orange

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Caliper— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	\$.75	\$ 7.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 600.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....	1.25	10.00	95.00	900.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch.....	1.50	12.50	110.00	1,000.00
2 years, 3 to 4 branched, caliper 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....			Each. \$2.00	Per 1000 \$1,500.00

Lemons, Limes, Tangerines and Kumquats

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Caliper— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and under.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	.45	3.50	30.00	250.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....	.65	6.00	55.00	500.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch.....	.70	6.50	60.00	550.00
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1.00	8.50	75.00	650.00

NOTICE:—Prices on page 39, Oranges, should read:
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, each 45c; per M \$300.00
 $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, each 55c; per M \$400.00

We take pride, it is true, in our financial responsibility, and this to some men would be a controlling factor in placing their business, but to our way of thinking, this is one of the smallest inducements that can be offered.

That moral responsibility that makes men give dollar for dollar in the marts of trade, not by reason of any law or punishment, but from principle is the greatest inducement.

Especially is this true, where there are so many opportunities to slight, substitute and deceive as there are in the nursery business. It would be so easy to select bud-wood, for instance, just as you would come to it in the grove, without regard to the quality of the fruit of the tree nor its bearing properties, and for the sake of thriftiness select such wood from the thriftiest trees.

In the plant kingdom, as in the animal kingdom, the thriftiest tree is not always the best producer.

For precedent we cite the fact that the fattest cow is not the best producer of milk, nor the fat hen the best layer, nor the fat hog the best reproducer.

The nurseryman who by reason of a sense of moral responsibility would not be tempted to sacrifice quality in a moment of haste, nor for the sake of economy, has a responsibility far above money value.



GEO. R. JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

VET. L. BROWN
VICE-PRES. AND GEN. MGR.

L. P. McMILLEN
SECY-TREAS.



Lake Garfield Nurseries Co.

BARTOW, FLORIDA.

TO THE CITRUS GROWERS OF FLORIDA

If you are interested in the production of QUALITY TREES and of all that that term means to the citrus growers of Florida, you will be interested in the announcement in this letter of the acceptance of the presidency of this company by Mr. W. B. Coarsey.

Mr. W. B. Coarsey, who is now president of our company, is one of the largest stock holders of the Gulf Fertilizer Company of Tampa, Fla. For the past 18 years Mr. Coarsey has spent the greater part of his time in the orange groves of Florida advising as to fertilizing and cultivating groves. He is an expert in the selection of root stock and the soils for which certain stocks are adapted. Mr. Coarsey is known and recognized throughout the state as one of the most expert growers in Florida. He has a large acquaintance and no man has more friends among the growers of Florida because of the interest he has always shown in the growth and up-building of the horticultural and agricultural interests of the state.

Mr. Geo. R. Johnston is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Lake Garfield Nurseries and will keep in active touch, as heretofore, with the nursery work.

Mr. Vet L. Brown will continue as Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

This change in the personnel of the Lake Garfield Nurseries means the combining of our Lake Hamilton and Lake Garfield Nurseries, making our selection of trees much greater and enabling us to serve the public with even greater ease than before.

Mr. Coarsey has been in active touch with the Lake Garfield Nurseries from its infancy, has advised regarding the selection of root stocks and fertilizers and his expert knowledge of these subjects has enabled the company to produce QUALITY TREES.

The Lake Garfield Nurseries intend to follow up and stay with the groves they plant. They will investigate conditions, look over lands to be planted and advise our customers--who have requested us to do so--as to root stock, time of planting, treatment of land before and after planting, and other matters pertaining to the producing of a first class grove.

Mr. Coarsey by reason of his knowledge and wide experience will keep actively in touch with this phase of our work, thus insuring to our customers who may wish such supervision and advice, excellent results in the character and productiveness of their groves.

Lake Garfield Nurseries Co.

Lake Garfield Nurseries Co.

BARTOW, FLORIDA

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

REVISED PRICE LIST ON LUE GIM GONG ORANGES

	Each	Per. 10	Per. 100	Per. 1000
Caliper- $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or under	\$.45	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$300.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	.55	5.00	45.00	400.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch	.70	6.50	60.00	550.00
$\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 inch	.90	8.00	75.00	650.00
2 years - 3 to 4 branched,				
Caliper-1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	1.00	9.00	80. 80.00	900.00

By a comparison of prices with other nurseries you will find the Lake Garfield Nurseries Co. are lower than any other reliable nurseries in the State.

This does not mean that we have lowered the quality of our trees. If you will visit our nurseries you will find that our standard of quality is much higher than others.

We invite inspection.

ORNAMENTALS

ORNAMENTAL Shrubs, Trees and Plants are not alone ornaments, but for the amount expended, add greater amount to a place than a like amount expended in any other way. It is not impossible, but true, that one hundred dollars spent upon a place can add to its selling value from five hundred to one thousand dollars.

Who of us have not seen the small home surrounded by its flowers, shrubs and plants, the principal part of the picture?

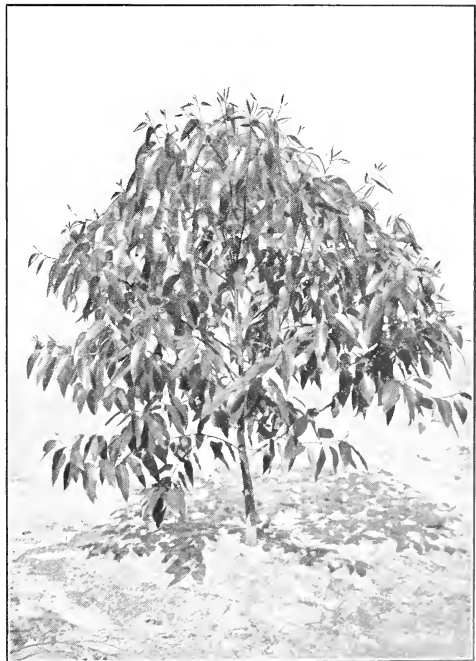
These trees, shrubs and plants making the difference between a house and a home.

In our Ornamental Department we are not offering those plants and shrubs which must be grown in half-shade or under conditions not found in most home-grounds in Florida. Our plants are all grown in the open and that same care we give to our Citrus Nurseries, we give to our Ornamental Department.

Every man in Florida owes a civic duty to make his place attractive and help to sustain the title—"The Land of Flowers." Why not, since it pays him in dollars and cents?

Florida is our adopted home; we want to help to make it beautiful.

If on the pages following you do not find those flowers, shrubs, plants and trees you desire, write us. The variety of our stock is large and space does not permit of the description of some of the rarest plants in our nurseries.



Eucalyptus Robusta (See page 42)

EUCALYPTUS TREES

EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA (*Messmate Gum*)—Belonging to this variety are the tallest tree in the world. In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 400 feet in height. This tree is well suited for avenue planting.

CORYNOCALYX (*Sugar Gum*)—Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves, remarkable straight growth, and will withstand drought better than most varieties; height about 100 feet.

GLOBULOS (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*)—Well known, one of the most useful of all, and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in warm countries, and is one of the leading varieties of Florida.

ROBUSTA (*Swamp Mahogany*)—Thrives on low ground, especially near the seacoast; a remarkably healthy, robust variety. Height about 100 feet.

ROSTRATA—Well known and highly esteemed in this section; is much used for street planting; height about 200 feet.

CONIFERS

A. EXCELSA (*Norfolk Allen Pine*)—A splendid pot plant in younger stages, and in larger stages a very fine lawn specimen.

A. IMBRICATA (*Monkey's Puzzle*)—A curious-looking plant. The leaves are very prickly and stand out very similar to a cactus.

C. DEODARA—Grows rapidly, and is beautiful from the smallest stage up, increasing in beauty with age. On lawn or an avenue this tree can be safely planted. It thrives in almost any soil.

C. LIBANI (*Cedar of Lebanon*)—One of the oldest trees historical in the world. The trees in America have not been long enough planted to attain their full beauty and dignity. In Europe many estates are graced by this magnificent specimen.



Australian Oak (See Page 43)

We are constantly planting and trying out many specimens in all shade and ornamental trees. It will pay you well to visit our Nurseries, and if unable to do so, write us your wants; if not in our stock, we will procure any specimen that is suitable to the Florida soil and climate.



Norfolk Allen Pine (See Page 42)

seen in full beauty. Well grown specimens produce great fern-like leaves in profusion, with immense spikes of blue flowers. Should be planted freely.

MAGNOLIA

M. GRANDIFLORA—One of the most popular trees in the South. Has fine, glossy green leaves, being attractive at all times. Flowers pure white.

PEPPER TREE

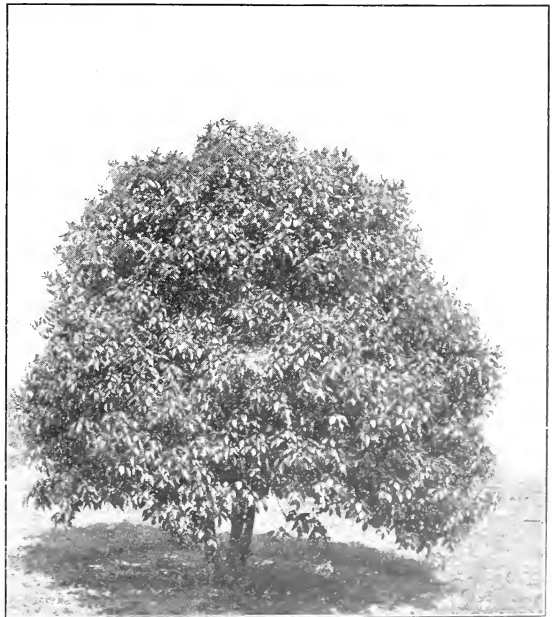
SCHINUS MOLLE—Originally brought to this country by the Spanish missionaries. One of the best. Should be planted freely.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

SILK OAK—This is another tree that may be used from the smallest state up; little seedlings are fine for mixing with ferns and fern dishes. After becoming too large for this purpose they may be planted on the lawn or in the garden. A most graceful tree. When of sufficient age to take care of itself it roots deeply, and only requires the ordinary southern rainfall.

JACARANDA

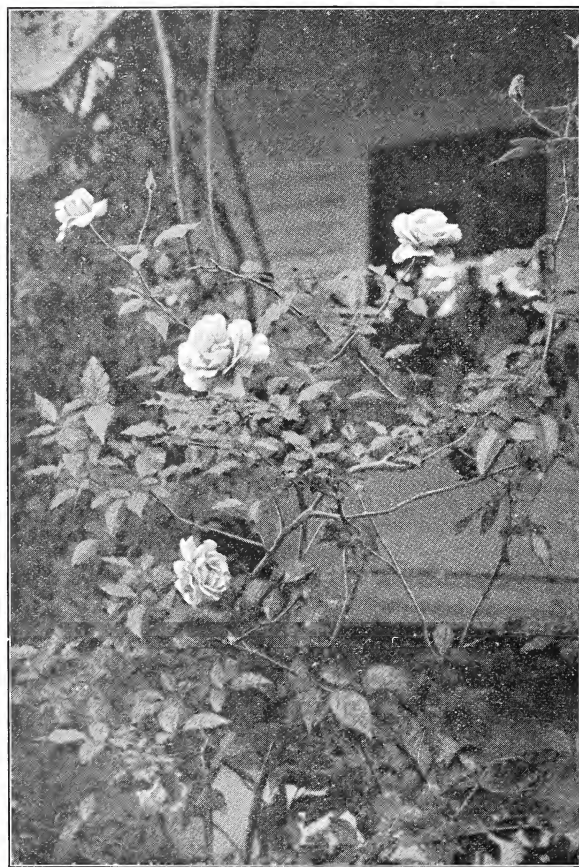
J. MIMOSIFOLIA — Will not stand much cold. For years it has been grown in the conservatories of the East and in Europe. Only here in the Southland is it



Camphor Tree (See Page 48)

ROSES

GRANS AN TEPLITZ OR CLIMBING CLOTHILDE—Very similar to Clothilde, subject to parent. Flowers form in clusters, large round, with beautiful petals; doubly full and very fragrant; color is yellow.



Killarney Rose (See Page 45)

MAMON COCHET—Large, finely formed buds, rich, beautiful color, changing to a silvery rose. Constant and full blooming.

WHITE MAMON COCHET—White with very slight, delicate pink tint on outer petals; full double, beautiful, pointed buds, with regular shell-like petals. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. This is a very desirable variety, and a favorite with all who know it.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. Large, full and double; beautiful cherry red.

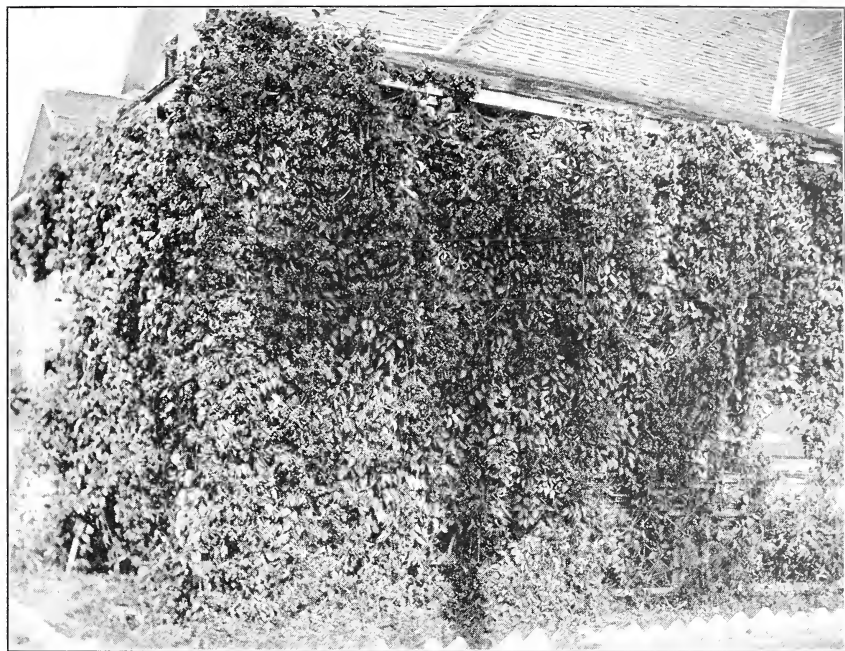
RICHMOND — Large, perfectly formed. Color, brilliant

cherry red, shading to dark cinnamon; a clean, healthy grower.

MARECHAL NIEL—The finest of all yellow roses.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—This is a rose of rare fragrance, a prolific bearing plant, and the rose gardens of Florida should have one.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—A great bush rose, with beautiful shell pink blossoms; very fragrant and beautiful. Desirable.



White Lonicera Japonica (See Page 48)

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—This rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom; color, crimson.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Large, finely formed buds and flowers, very double, full and fragrant, color yellow, one of the finest for the South.

GENEVIEVE CLARK—A pale salmon yellow, deepening towards center, a full-bloomer, hybrid perpetual and strong grower.

HERMOSA (*Bour*) — Large, double, fragrant flowers in clusters; color, clear rose.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Very full blooming, strong growing variety; flowers delicate creamy white.

WHITE KILLARNEY—A pure white from the pink parent.



Duchess de Brabant (See Page 44)

PINK KILLARNEY—An Irish rose of brilliant pink.

LA FRANCE—Large delicate white rose: very fragrant; strong grower; Flowers at all seasons.

PALMS

ARECA—A genus of elegant pinnate-leaved Palms, which are widely distributed over the earth.

LUTESCENS (*Chrysalinocarpus*)—An extremely beautiful plant with arching leaves: will not stand frost.

CHAMAEROPS—Semi-tropical; is found in Florida and different sections of the South; a great European favorite; leaves fan shape.

EXCELSA (*Hardy Fan Palm*)—Grows to a height from 20 to 30 feet; leaves fan shaped, trunk inclosed by dense mass of rough fibers.

HUMILIS (*Dwarf Fan Palm*)—An extremely handsome plant very fine and well worthy of cultivation, native of Southern Europe; should do well in South Fla.

SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS—One of the most elegant of the Palm family, and one of the finest subjects in cultivation for the conservatory, greenhouse, or semi-tropical garden. Will grow to height of 20 ft. Leaves from 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green, stands



Frau Karl Druschki Rose (See Page 44)

quite a low temperature;
a native of New South
Wales.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA—
Well-known California
Fan Palm, also known
as *Pritchardia filamen-*
tosa and *Brahea filamen-*
tosa; very hardy.

ROBUSTA—A robust fan
palm; similar to above,
but with smoother and
darker green leaves with-
out threads.

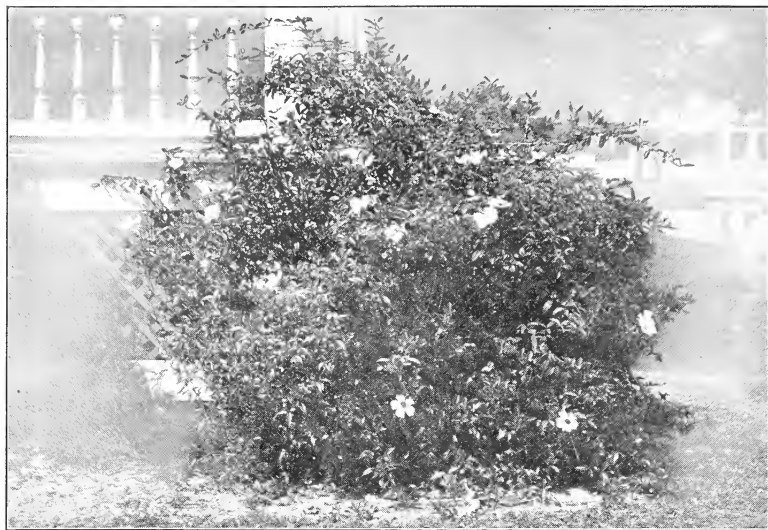
The Palm is typical of
Florida, and in this, its
native habitat, does ex-
ceedingly well under
most conditions. Every
home should have a num-
ber of these plants,
breathing the atmosphere
of the tropics.



White Mamon Cochet (See Page 44)



Indian Rubber Tree (See Page 48)



Hibiscus

STERCULIA

- S. DIVERSIFOLIA**—The Australian Bottle Tree. Owing to its fine appearance and a build that will stand drought, it is becoming very popular as a street or parking tree. One of the easiest to transplant.
- CATALPA SPECIOSA** (*Indian Bean Tree*)—A rapid growing tree. Flowers white and purple. Attains the height of about 50 feet.
- BEEF-WOOD, OR SHE-OAK**—A tall growing tree in habit; a good deal like a Conifer. Grows very rapidly, and thrives in hot climate.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

- WHITE LONICERA JAPONICA**—A rapid growing vine, producing a dense covering. Slender stems and dark-green leaves. Flowers very sweet-scented, white, changing to yellow as they fade.
- POINSETTIA** (*Euphorbia*)—Now well known and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts from 6 to 12 inches across remain vivid for many weeks. A great plant for warm countries.
- INDIAN RUBBER TREE** (*Ficus Elastica*)—A valuable rubber producer. The tree is largely used when small as a house plant, and in South Florida attains great size and beauty.
- SISAL HEMP PLANT** (*Agave Sisalana*)—A very valuable fibre plant from Yucatan. Should be grown on large scale for fibre, on cheap, frostless lands.
- CAMPHOR TREE** (*Cinnamomum Camphora*)—Exceedingly valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast, for gum production and shade. Grows well on light, sandy soil.
- ALLIGATOR PEAR** (*Avocado*)—The most valuable fruit on the American market. Fruit is used exclusively as a salad, with various dressings.

OUR PRICES

THE PRICE of our Ornamental Trees and Shrubs and Plants are the lowest, consistent with the care and attention given them, and our prices include the trees, shrubs, flowers or plants packed, ready for shipment and delivered aboard cars direct to you. When ordering, state plainly how they shall be shipped, whether by freight or express, and it is well to tell us what road you are located on.

Our prices being the lowest consistent, our terms of sale are ten per cent down, where trees or plants are ordered for shipment at a later date, the balance when trees are ordered shipped. Check should accompany all orders for immediate shipment.

Write us for our special prices on Ornamental and Flowering Plants and Shrubs, giving list of those plants you may select in this catalog or from the catalog of any nurseryman.

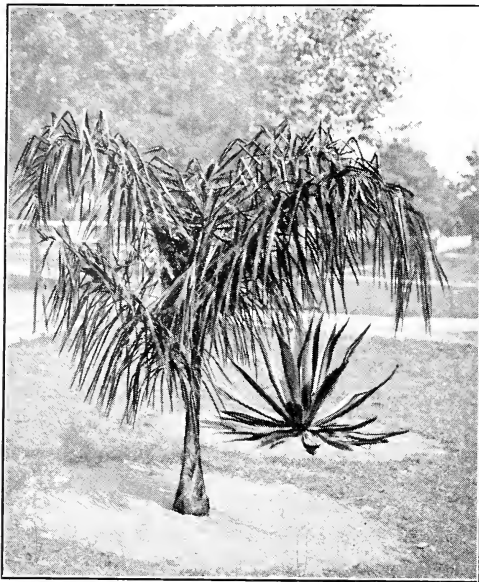
You will find our stock complete, our prices very reasonable, our plants true to name and our service the best.

We do not quote prices in this catalog, for on one plant we make a



Poinsettia (See Page 48)

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES



Cocoa Plumosa

Sisal Hemp Plant
(See Page 48)

price that is about the same as other nurserymen charge, but on selections we make liberal discounts.

Our Responsibility and Guaranty

The Dun Mercantile Agency or any bank in Bartow, Florida, will gladly testify to our responsibility.

We absolutely guarantee that our trees are well grown, well rooted, and are placed on board trains for shipment in perfect condition.

That any mistakes or errors on our part will be promptly rectified by us, and replacement without cost will be made

of any tree or shrub which does not grow, due to any fault in the tree or shrub.

In the season 1914-15 our entire stock was sold out before the season was over, and we could have sold thousands more had we had them.


Orders for the 1915-16 season were booked in January of 1915, and this is usual, and due to a superior stock and service, and the confidence we merit.

Orders should be forwarded early—NOW.



Seaforthia Palm (See Page 46)

A Rare Business Opportunity


 S has been indicated in this catalog, the primary object of the founders of the Lake Garfield Nurseries was to plant a grove for themselves. The demands of friends and business associates required that they plant and care for a number of groves, and the success of these groves, the added efficiency of men who are employed for no other purpose than to care for groves, the economy of handling a large acreage, the great savings to be effected by the purchase of large quantities of supplies, and in the handling of the product from a number of groves, were the factors that made the business of planting, caring for and handling these grove units a part of our business.

Our Plan

We represent the Southern Land Securities Company, the holders of the largest tract of undeveloped citrus land in the State, as well as large acreage of trucking, general farming and pasture lands near our nurseries in the heart of the high-

land section of Polk County, where time has proven that the soil is particularly adapted to the citrus tree, where the lands are sheltered from cold by great bodies of water in the lakes to the north, for which this section is noted, where nature has combined all her resources to shelter it from killing frosts.

This land we sell outright at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre upon terms which place them within the reach of every ambitious person.

For those who desire we clear the land, plant to grove and we care for them at actual cost, plus 10 per cent only.

This plan we would be pleased to explain in detail upon request.



Indian Bamboo



Trucking Lands

An Invitation

We might write reams upon the beauty of this country, upon its desirability as a place for a home, far removed from the cold of the north and extreme changes, but a visit to our section and our nurseries would give you volumes at one glance.

Come and see for yourself. You will be welcomed at Bartow, the beautiful city of oaks. We will take you at any time in automobiles over the Lake Garfield tracts and our nurseries, where you will appreciate the superiority of our section, and of our trees and of our service.

Write us and we can arrange excursion rates from your home to Bartow.

Diversification

Not alone is this section suited to the citrus tree, but here also grow forage crops every day in the year, and here may cattle be raised at a minimum cost and without the necessity of expensive housing. Farm crops, winter vegetables and farming operations of all kinds are here profitable.

In these matters we extend you, without cost, our advice, and give you the benefit of our experience and knowledge, and this is not without value, for successful business men can guide you aright.

We call your attention to the photographs on pages 52 and 56, which will give you an idea of possibilities, in other lines than in citrus culture, and often it is possible while the citrus trees are young to grow these crops between the trees, and especially is this so where the soil is a little heavier than the ordinary. But in this, as in other matters, you should seek our expert's advice. Many such places may be found in the Lake Garfield region.

Diversification here as elsewhere is a most desirable thing.



Bignonias

Agricultural Conditions



THAT the possibilities of agriculture and kindred industries in Florida are attracting the attention of people in every State and foreign countries, is attested by the large number who are moving to the State. The increase in population from 1900 to 1910 was 42.4 per cent, the largest per cent increase of any State east of the Mississippi River. Since 1910 more have come each year than the one before.

According to figures published by the United States Department of Agriculture, the annual average value of farm products in Florida is \$109.76 per acre. The same report shows that in the great farming States of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri the figures are \$13.36, \$12.48, \$12.22 and \$9.28, respectively. These figures give a reason for so many people moving to Florida; they have also tired of the long winters, the one-crop system, and the necessity of a large acreage to provide a living.

In Florida, most farming is intensive and 10 acres generally bring greater returns than 50 and 75 in many States.

But some ask if it is not true that agriculture in Florida will soon be overdone and the markets glutted. No, is the answer. The population of the United States is one hundred million and the increase is more than two million annually. Can two States, Florida and California, the only ones in which citrus fruits, vegetables and strawberries are grown with success in winter, supply the demands of all these people? A little more



Alligator Pear (See Page 48)

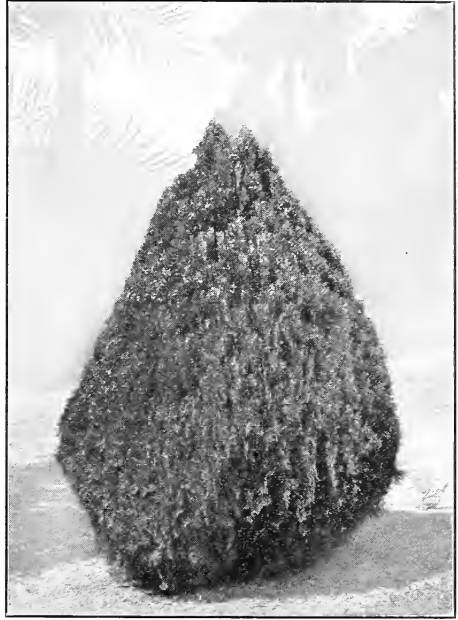


LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES



than ten years ago oranges were a luxury in 90 per cent of the American homes; they are fast becoming a necessity, and the consumption is rapidly increasing. And to a much greater extent is this true as to grapefruit, which even Californians admit reaches most perfect development in Florida. Grapefruit was known to hardly one person in a thousand five years ago; to-day it is enjoyed by millions, and, at the rate it is increasing in popularity, the demand for it will in a few years be as great as for oranges.

Many demonstrations have



Arbor Vitae



Royal Poinciana

proven that almost every general farm crop, except wheat, grown in the temperate zone will do well in Florida. There is great need of men who would be satisfied with somewhat smaller returns than received from growing citrus fruits, winter vegetables, strawberries, etc., to grow corn, hay and other crops suitable for all kinds of live stock, for all of which there is a ready market at home.

So there will never be a time when agriculture will not be profitable in Florida.

The climate, rainfall, soils, and transportation and market-



Trucking Lands

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES

ing facilities make Bartow and its territory an agricultural section unsurpassed in Florida. That this is being realized by our people and those from other States is evidenced by the fact that within the last two or three years several thousand acres in citrus fruits, vegetables, etc., have been added to the large number already under cultivation.

Citrus Fruits

The highlands and many lakes as well as a river of considerable size within Bartow's territory have made it one of the best-known citrus fruit and vegetable sections of Florida. Thus has Nature provided both air and water drainage, conditions so necessary for the successful growing of citrus fruits. There are many valuable groves near Bartow and many more are being planted. Through the Florida Citrus Exchange, which has a well-equipped packing house here, our fruit brings as good price as that from other sections of the State. Bartow also has an independent packing house and one grove in the vicinity has its own.



Sago Palm



A Bartow Residence

Vegetables

Bartow and vicinity ship nearly 1,500 cars of vegetables annually. Is this not a good indication that it is a profitable industry? The crops most successfully grown are lettuce, English peas, cabbage, string beans, celery, squash, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, tomatoes, onions, water-melons, Irish and sweet potatoes.

Bartow boasts of the largest irrigated truck farm in Florida, owned by Mr. J. R. Davis. About ten years ago Mr. Davis bought 10 acres of excellent hammock land, in the raw state, about one and one-third miles north of the court-house. He cleared it and put it in vegetables. As he prospered he added to his holdings, and as rapidly as possible put it under cultivation. To-day there are about 230 acres in his place, 140 under cultivation, and more than 100 of the number has the Skinner system of overhead irrigation. A recent published letter of his contained the statement that last year the irrigated portion netted him \$50,000. Rumor has it that he declined an offer of \$175,000 for the place this year. Like other growers in this section, Mr. Davis has annually grown from three to five crops on the same land. He has given his farm the same attention that any strictly progressive man would any business, and unqualified success is the result.

Luscious strawberries of the highest grade are being grown at our

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES



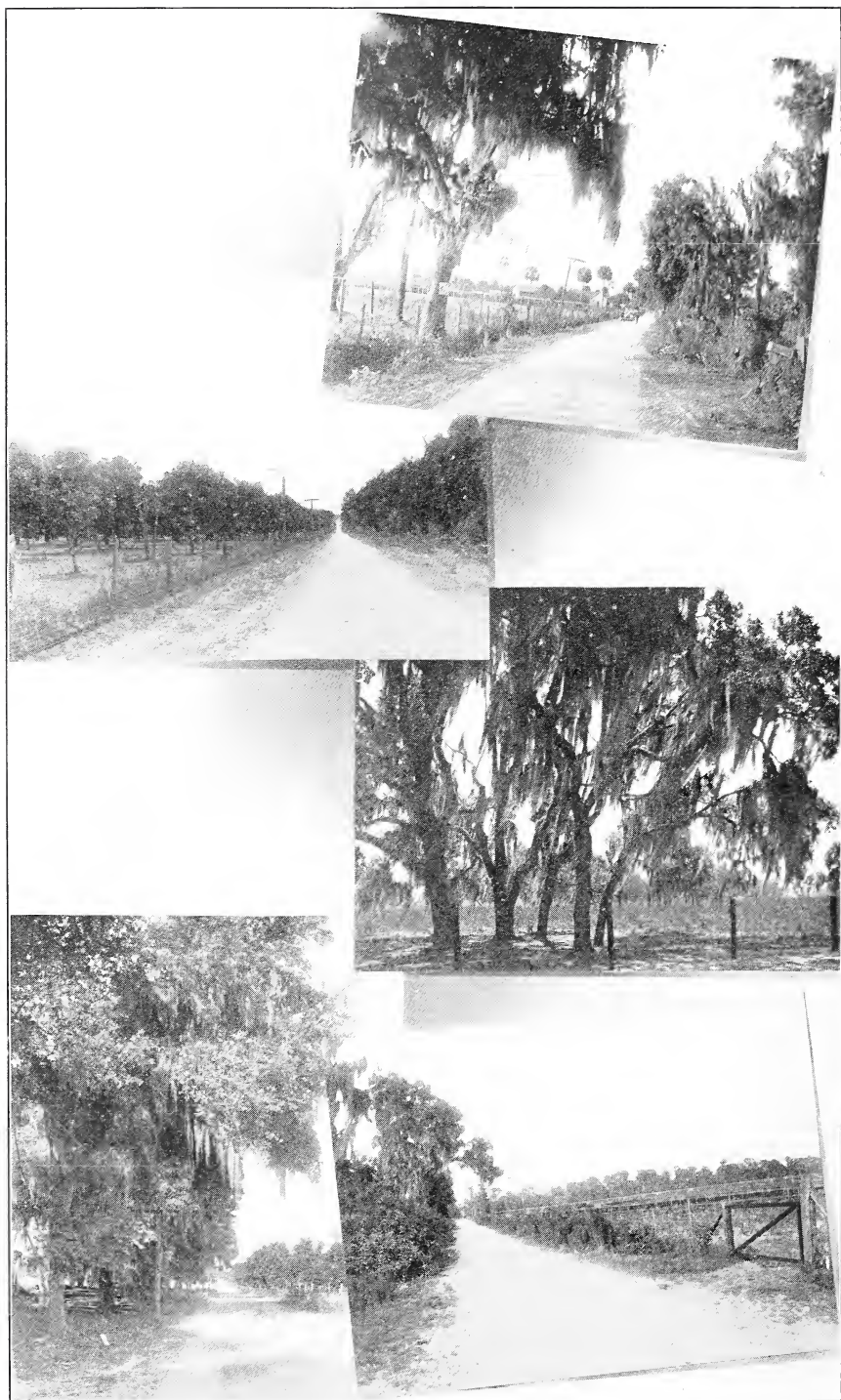
Croton

very doors, and thousands of acres of land, especially adapted to this crop, may be had for what in many sections would be considered a very low price.

The Board of Trade of Bartow has compiled the following table showing the average yield, price, etc., of the vegetable crops grown in large quantities within a few miles of Bartow. The averages are based on yields and prices year after year, not any particular one. Yields from both irrigated and unirrigated lands are combined and averaged:

CROP	Average Yield per Acre.	Average Price F. O. B.	Average Cost of Fertilizer per Acre.	Average Cost of Seeds, Plants and Labor.	Average Cost of Crates and Barrels per Acre.	Net Profit.
Lettuce (crates)	500	\$1.00	\$35.00	\$75.00	\$55.00	\$335.00
Cabbage (crates)	300	1.25	40.00	60.00	50.00	225.00
Celery (crates)	600	1.00	75.00	125.00	60.00	340.00
Cucumbers (crates)	500	1.00	50.00	65.00	50.00	335.00
Peppers (crates)	300	1.00	40.00	75.00	35.00	150.00
Tomatoes (crates)	300	1.25	35.00	75.00	40.00	175.00
Strawberries (quarts)	4,000	.25	16.00	200.00	14.00	770.00
Irish potatoes (barrels)....	60	4.00	35.00	60.00	24.00	121.00
*Sweet potatoes (bushels)..	400	1.25	40.00	60.00	54.00	346.00
Onions (bushels)	500	1.00	50.00	125.00	55.00	270.00
Squash (bushels)	500	.50	35.00	75.00	55.00	80.00
Eggplant (crates)	500	.90	50.00	65.00	60.00	275.00
String Beans (crates)	125	1.00	15.00	35.00	11.00	64.00
English Peas (crates)	75	3.00	15.00	35.00	9.00	166.00

*These figures are for sweet potatoes marketed in July. If permitted to grow until winter, the yield will average 800 bushels per acre on irrigated land, about 500 on unirrigated land, and the price at the latter season averages about 75 cents per bushel. The yield of July potatoes on unirrigated land is so small as to make their growing unprofitable.



Roads Leading Into Bartow from North, East, South and West

Stock Raising

For more than fifty years vast herds of cattle have roamed at will over the broad acres of excellent pasture land in Polk County. With the planting of much of this land to citrus fruits, vegetables, and general farm products, these great ranges will eventually disappear, but even then there will be splendid opportunities in this line, for every month in the year some forage crop may be grown. We have no severe winters from which to protect or shelter the cattle; there is an abundance of water, many domestic grasses, and now much natural pasturage, all inviting to the enterprising and experienced stock farmer. There is always a demand for beef, milk, cream and butter, and dairying, too, would be very profitable. Hogs, sheep and horses may be raised with profit.

Poultry

With proper attention, there is a rich harvest in poultry in this section. The birds and eggs find a ready market in Bartow at good prices. Eggs are rarely below 25 cents per dozen. The large amount of poultry and eggs—more than a million dollars' worth annually—exported to Cuba through Tampa causes a ready demand for these products.

Bees are profitable. Orange blossoms and palmetto bloom invite the little fellows to "get busy," and the result is surprising.

General Farming

Ever since the first white man came to Polk County general farm crops, such as corn, sweet potatoes, oats, rice, etc., have been grown, and by proper attention the yields are profitable.



Cocoa Plumosa



The Hotel Oaks, Bartow

Sugar cane is another of the profitable crops of this section. The Japanese variety, grown here almost exclusively for forage, will produce 20 tons per acre, worth about \$20 per ton. It is necessary to plant only about once in ten years. From 400 to 500 gallons of fine syrup, which readily sells from 50 to 75 cents per gallon, may be produced from an acre of ribbon cane. (Funk Brothers, the largest scientific farmers east of the Mississippi River, farming 26,000 acres, having large interests in the vicinity of Bartow, are paying particular attention to sugar cane, and it seems likely they will erect the first modern sugar mill in Florida.)

Velvet beans—richer in protein than alfalfa—cowpeas, beggar weed—soil-enriching legumes—crabgrass, cassava and peanuts are easily grown, producing abundantly, providing feed for cattle and hogs.

Your Success Depends On You

It is the personal equation that will determine your success or failure. If you have brains and will use them, are energetic and have enough money to carry you along until your crops are ready for the market you will succeed—to a greater degree than you would in almost any business anywhere else. for the opportunities are great.

Conclusion

THE Citrus Fruit Industry has reached a higher stage of development than at any time in the history of the United States. In the last fifteen years the production of citrus fruit has quadrupled, and in the next fifteen years, with co-operation and intelligent marketing of the product, we believe, it can quadruple with safety.

In growing citrus fruits, as in every other industry, the success depends very largely upon the man, but we repeat, the man who has the elements of success within himself should start with the best citrus nursery stock available, and if he does not understand citrus culture and all of the practices which make for success, he should ally himself with a nursery that will give him that advice and counsel without cost.

We submit this catalog to you with the hope that you will give your nursery business to that concern which gives the best quality and the best service and at the best prices, and if the reader of this catalog does that, we know we will have his business.

A Section of Bartow



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Increase Your Efficiency

THE successful business man knows his business--he knows every phrase and angle of it. He never neglects an opportunity to acquaint himself with every detail, no matter how minute, that in any way has a bearing on his work.

Farming and fruit growing is your business. What do you know about it?

A farm paper discussing your problems, your crops, your markets, and how to sell to the best advantage should be interesting to you. You are either progressing or retrograding, it cannot be otherwise. It is one of the laws underlying the universe. No one has a monopoly of the knowledge in this world.

Perhaps the other fellow's way of making the grove, truck garden, or farm produce its maximum yield, and his method of marketing would produce better results for you. These are weekly topics in Florida's one agricultural weekly. Let it help you increase your efficiency and incidentally your profits.

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